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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1870. NO. 161.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED TAX REDUCTIONS.

Removal of Tax on Articles in Schedule A—Reduction in Income Tax—A Sufferer by Tennessee Butler's Offense—How the Memphis and El Paso Bonds were Sold in Paris—The Report of the Military Committee—The Richmond Troubles—Tennessee Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1870.

The Tax Bill.

The tax bill is slowly going through the Ways and Means Committee. The members are so reticent about their doings that it is almost impossible to ascertain the details of their labors. They are somewhat embarrassed by the conflict of opinion between the President and Secretary of the Treasury, the latter still holding that it is not advisable to make much reduction, while the former is for a reduction of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars. The committee is with the President, however, and it is certain that the amendments they will propose look to the relief of industry. They will advise a number of changes in the administrative portions of the existing law, suggested by the experience of last year, to the end that the burden of taxation may be more equally distributed and the schemes of rogues more certainly defeated. They favor an abatement rather than a reduction of rates, and are pretty certain to recommend the removal of all taxes on watches, silver plate, pianos, carriages and billiard tables, being the whole range of articles in what is known as schedule A. They are also likely to advise the removal of the whole or greater part of what are called taxes on transportation, viz.: On gross receipts of railroads, stages, steamboats, canals, ferries, ships, etc., and may perhaps recommend an abatement of those on express and telegraph companies. The license tax on dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco and spirits will probably be retained, as will also the special tax on bankers and bankers. Most of the other special and license taxes are to be removed. The committee has not yet decided what to do about the income tax, but the talk of members points to a reduction of the rate of three per cent., with an increase possibly in exemptions. It will be seen on examination that this work is mostly in the line of the recommendations made by special Commissioner Wells. The bill is not coming up for two or three weeks.

The Only Sufferer.

It seems that the only person to suffer on account of Butler and his candidateship is the man least involved, and the only one who did not take part for money considerations at all. A movement was made among a number of members of the House to ask for the removal of the Secretary of the Interior to dismiss Gen. Shoepp, an examiner in the patent office. The latter on hearing of this immediately tendered his resignation, hoping to relieve the Secretary from all embarrassment. The testimony showed beyond question that Shoepp had at the request of Gen. Tyler, an old army friend, and simply as a matter of friendship, made inquiries in regard to cadetships, and turned the whole thing over to an attorney and afterwards passed the money sent by Tyler to the attorney. He did not retain any of it, and is the only person involved in the affair who had no pecuniary interest whatever in it. It now appears that Butler, previous to the Committee taking up the case, freely admitted to several members that he had sold his cadetship, but after the serious turn matters took he began to contradict his former statements. Of the two members of the Committee absent, Wicher, of West Virginia, was against expulsion, and Hoge, of South Carolina, did not wish to sign the report.

How the El Paso Bonds were Sold.

The President's message transmitting the correspondence between the State Department and Minister Washburne, concerning the Memphis and El Paso bonds, shows that one of the parties representing the road in Paris sold bonds amounting, according to Minister Washburne, to three million dollars upon published assurances, which are declared false, published, that the United States had guaranteed six per cent. interest on fifty year gold bonds at the rate of thirty thousand per mile, and that in default of payment on the part of any of the United States must act and settle all arrearages out of the Treasury. This is a fair specimen of the claims set up in these advertisements. On being informed of the matter the Department Assistant Secretary Otto replied that the United States had granted no subsidies either in land or money, nor guaranteed payment of interest on bonds or other debentures of the road. All these advertisements were issued before Gen. Fremont, President of the company, got to Paris, and he repudiated them on his arrival. The company now asks nothing from Congress but the right of way.

The Cadetship Report.

The House Military Committee have been considering the question raised by the recent cadet investigation, and during the week will probably submit a report to the House on the subject. They will strongly condemn all the brokers and middlemen, and hold them up by name to the scorn of the community. They at present incline to advise the dismissal of all boys at West Point and Annapolis who were not actual residents of the districts to which they are credited. Some legislation on this head will perhaps be necessary. The Committee will censure Commander Upshur for the course he pursued in spiriting his son appointed to the Naval Academy by buying off another boy, to whom Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina, had given the nomination, and they may call on the Secretary of the Navy to organize a court martial to see if he should not be dismissed.

The Richmond Trouble.

The Richmond troubles are now going into the courts. Mayor Ellyson, whom Governor Walker is trying to get out of office, has applied to Judge Underwood for an injunction against Ellison to prevent him from exercising the functions of the position, and the Judge after duly considering the matter to-day issued the necessary warrant, which will be heard on Wednesday. Cahoon has Gov. Wells and Henry A. Wise as counsel, and has taken every step in his course under their advice. The Republicans from down that way claim that this movement on the part of Walker is the first step toward ousting all the officers of the State out of the hands of Republicans.

Tennessee.

Colonel Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, arrived here to-day to aid in pushing forward the movement for further Congressional interference. He was one of the earliest, as he is now one of the strongest advocates of this course. He is to see the President on the subject in a day or two, and unfold his views. The President has referred Governor Senter's application for troops to the Attorney General, with a request for an opinion as to his power in the premises.

Goldsby is Candidate for re-election.

The resignation of Supervisor Clark, of Southern Ohio, was accepted to-day, and General B. R. Cowen assigned to the place thus vacated. Ex-Hon. Mr. Hawkins, who was in Kentucky in a few days to enter the campaign as a candidate for re-election.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1870.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed James O. Bradley, of New Jersey, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and General Pleasonton, Collector of the thirty-second District of New York, vice Bailey, removed. The vote on Bradley's confirmation was 46 to 9.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Charles E. Howard, Chillicothe, Ohio; T. M. Campbell, Booneville, Missouri. George H. Butler stands confirmed as Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt. The motion to reconsider being decided adversely. Promotions in the Navy—Commodore Lewis Winslow to be Rear Admiral; Captain James H. Strong to be Commodore; Commander A. G. Rhind to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Joseph N. Miller to be Commander; Lieutenant Gustavus C. Mercheau to be Lieutenant Commander; Captain James M. Frailey to be Commodore; Commander George W. Hannen to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Alfred Hopkins to be Commander; Lieutenant Edward S. Keyser to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant Commander C. Keils to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieutent F. J. McCurley to be Lieutenant Commander. The following Naval Cadets to be Engineers to be Chief Engineers: George J. Barry, N. B. Little, Jacob Amsden, the Senate confirmation of the confirmation was ordered transmitted immediately to the President, which action precludes a motion to reconsider.

CONGRESS.

Redistribution of Bank Circulation.

The House Declares Against Increase in Bonded Debt and Further Land Subsidies to Railroads—Debate on the Tariff Bill, &c., &c.

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WHEREAS, The aldermen and justices of the peace, and good citizens having business before them, in the county of Allegheny, are frequently subjected to much vexation, hindrance and contemptuous abuse; and the aldermen and justices are often annoyed and obstructed in the execution of the duties of their office by lawless and disorderly persons, to the great injury of a proper and fearless administration of justice; and whereas, the present mode of punishing such offenses by indictment is incident, owing to the expense and loss of time inflicted on the magistrate and other persons aggrieved; therefore—

Be it enacted, &c. That the aldermen and justices of the peace of Allegheny county shall have the same power to punish contempt, that the judges of the court of quarter sessions have: *Provided however*, That when any alderman or justice of the peace shall commit any person to jail for contemptuous language and demeanor in his office, he shall immediately certify the whole proceedings had in the case to the court of quarter sessions, and it shall be the duty of one of the law judges of said court to revise the proceedings, and summon the alderman or justice to appear before said court, on some day to be designated by said court, to be examined under oath concerning the contempt, and the proceedings had in the case before the alderman or justice, and if upon review the said court shall find the proceedings correct and regular, and that the contempt complained of has in fact been committed, it shall affirm the judgment or sentence of the alderman or justice, from which there shall be no appeal; but if the said court shall find the proceedings to be irregular, it shall set aside the judgment or sentence of the magistrate, and order the discharge of the person committed: *And provided further*, That no action shall lie against any magistrate for committing a person for contempt under this act.

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New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 22½@22¾c; sales 2,500 bales; receipts 8,197 bales; exports 11,648 bales. Sugar—prime 11¼@11½c. Molasses—fermenting 30@36c; refining 50@62c. Coffee firm; fair 16@16½c; prime 17¼@17½c.

HARRISBURG.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Bill Passed Authorizing Allegheny Councils to Issue Bonds for $20,000—Steam on Citizens' Passenger Railway—Local Bills Pending.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

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RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Imbroglio—Particulars of the Collision Sunday Night.

RICHMOND, VA., March 21.—The attack upon Mayor Ellison's police last night proved to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The negroes assembled from all points, and at the same time opened fire, wounding several of the officers. Detective Knox was struck with a brick, and badly injured. After he was wounded he shot at, and he thinks killed, the negro who threw the brick. From all sources of information it is positively ascertained that three negroes were killed outright in the encounter and several wounded. In the early portion of the night the negroes in the vicinity of Cahoon's fort began stoning the police, when they commenced lighting the gas lamps, and for that time they were more riotous in their demonstrations until the collision took place. A visit to the scene of the encounter was made at midnight, when all was found quiet, and not a living soul could be seen. The lights had generally been extinguished in the residences.

RICHMOND, March 21.—Affairs are quiet today. In last night's skirmish only one colored man was injured. The entire police force under Ellison has entire control of the city. Cahoon has only half-a-dozen men in the third station house, and there appears no further danger of a conflict. The mob around the third station house has dispersed.

In Gen. Canby's reply to Governor Walker's letter he says he concurs fully in the Governor's statement of constitutional and State laws in relation to the employment of the military arm of the Government to suppress domestic violence, but says his instructions from the President and Secretary of War relate to exceptional cases. He proposes to submit the correspondence to the President and Secretary of War. He again denies any intention of favoring either contestant for the Mayoralty, and says he only interfered to preserve the public peace. Gov. Walker, in reply, says he is glad Gen. Canby concedes them the warrant of authority to be found in the Constitution for Canby's action on Friday last, and for the General's instructions, the Governor says they would not justify his action if construed in the light of the laws. Such construction the General gives these instructions would soon reduce the United States army to a mere police force for repressing State and municipal conservators of the peace throughout the country. The Governor expresses the confident belief that but for military interference the disgraceful rebellion and bloodshed in the streets of the cities of the city would not have lasted one hour. The Governor, therefore, has now before him the statesmanlike ability of both the President and Secretary of War that they will relieve General Canby of the duty of executing orders which, under his construction, cannot be executed without a violation of the fundamental laws of the United States.

This afternoon Gen. Canby, with Mayor Cahoon's colored special police force, was captured by Ellison's police. It was in front of his station took place. A visit to the scene of the encounter was made at midnight, when all was found quiet, and not a living soul could be seen. The lights had generally been extinguished in the residences.

No Grounds for Congressional Intervention—A Keg of Gold.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Governor Senter returned to Nashville to-day. Randell Brown and George Carter, the colored men who have taken sides with the supporters of Congressional intervention, were released on bail, the grand jury to give information touching the alleged outrages on colored men reported by them. A keg of gold, containing $5,000, started on being questioned that they had no personal knowledge of such outrages, and had never been interfered with themselves. The keg was found in the room of Edward Davidson county uniter in a card denying that they had been ordered to leave, and that one of the signers was now on the street.

It is reported that the school fund investigation committee have discovered the keg of gold belonging to the Bank of Tennessee in a certain point, and steps will be taken to get it.

JACKSON, MISS.

The Murderer Yerger Returns to Captivity.

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ALBANY, March 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,500 short of last week; average quality inferior; extra steers 7½c and medium to be higher. Closed quiet; 6c for head bid, steers averaging 1,450 lbs., and next highest 5c for Kentucky steers, averaging 1,180 lbs; range from 5½@8½c. Sheep in light supply and 4@½c higher; common to fair 5½@6½c; fair to good 6½@7c; good to extra 8@9c. Hogs quiet; store pigs 9½c. Cattle market day Thursday and Friday hereafter.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 22½@22¾c; sales 2,500 bales; receipts 8,197 bales; exports 11,648 bales. Sugar—prime 11¼@11½c. Molasses—fermenting 30@36c; refining 50@62c. Coffee firm; fair 16@16½c; prime 17¼@17½c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Crisis Imminent in Spain—Probable Retirement of Regent Serrano—Resignation of Admiral Topete—Adelina Patti Narrowly Escapes Death—The University Crews Practicing on the Thames—Trial of Prince Bonaparte at Tours—Paschal Grousset Committed for Contempt—The Pope Endeavoring to Conciliate the Opponents of Infallibity—The Demand of France for Representation in the Council Refused—Arrival of the Samaria, &c., &c.

The Vomito at Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, March 21.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received, and say the war news is unimportant. The vomito is still prevalent in the city. Its ravages are mainly confined to the foreign residents.

Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, March 21.—Deep interest is felt in political matters here. A crisis is imminent. Gen. Prim's victory on the loan bill involves the necessity of the retirement of Regent Serrano.

MADRID, March 21.—Admiral Topete has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and he is replaced by Admiral Beranger. It is asserted that Serrano will tender to the Cortes his resignation of the Regency. Their future course is doubtful. It is not known whether they will unite with the Republicans or agitate for the restoration of the monarchy.

Funeral of a Fenian.

DUBLIN, March 21.—The funeral of Carey, the Fenian poet, occurred in this city yesterday. Vast crowds were in attendance.

Roberts Again Beaten.

LONDON, March 21.—Cook defeated Roberts at billiards on Saturday last.

Ship Sunk.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—The ship Michael Hutchinson, just from San Francisco, sunk in this harbor to-day.

The Proposed Yacht Race.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, writes to the *Times* to-day, criticising the objections of Mr. Douglass, of the Sappho, to a channel race. He says in a letter to Douglass that the sailing power would be in favor of his American competitor. He also announces his refusal to stake money on any race.

The University Crews in Training.

LONDON, March 21.—The University boat crews commence practice on the Thames on Wednesday next for the annual race. The substitution of Derbyshire for Hanbion as coxswain of the Oxford crew, which sailed against the Conservancy of the Thames have taken unusual precautions to prevent interruption or accident.

The crew of each boat is now made up as follows: Oxford—Mirrehans, bow; Lewis, 2; Baker, 3; Moss, 4; Payne, 5; Woodhouse, 6; Benson, 7; Derbyshire, stroke; Macmullen, Hall, Cambridge—Randolph, bow; Ridley, 2; Spencer, 4, Lowe, 5; Phelps, 6; Strachin, 7; Goldie, stroke; coxswain, Gordon.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says Adelina Patti narrowly escaped death while returning from St. Petersburg. The car in which she was traveling took fire, and the stove while the train was in motion, but fortunately the flames were extinguished in time to prevent serious consequences.

Spanish Affairs—Loss Disclaimed.

MADRID, March 21.—The truce existing between parties in the Cortes has been broken, the Unionists having sustained an amendatory motion to the address in reply to the ministerial speech, the passage of the bill the ministry had determined to make a cabinet question. During the debate General Prim said: "Be careful. Since the Tradition gives us battle, radicals, let us defend ourselves." This declaration caused intense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete quitted the ministerial bench. The amendment was rejected, 128 to 117.

The Marquis of Bonneville in Paris.

PARIS, March 21.—The Marquis of Bonneville, late French Ambassador at Rome, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by two French bishops.

Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

TOURS, March 21.—The High Court of Justice organized this morning, and is now in session. The court room is crowded. Among the spectators present are Prince Napoleon, Rouher, Martin and Louis Noir, brothers of Victor Noir. half-past ten the jury were called and lots drawn. At noon the jury chosen entered the box. As soon as formalities were over, completed Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into court, attended by a captain of gens-d'armes. The prisoner almost immediately the scene was most solemn. The greffier read the act of accusation. The Prince waived a recital of his rank and titles. The usual interrogations were then put to the prisoner, who replied with great self-possession. The articles tending to prove criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pistol, cartridges, &c. The Procureur General of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for the partie civil demanded that the court require the presence of M. Rochefort, as a witness. He replied that he would give the necessary orders.

The first witness examined was Bolstean, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting of Victor Noir. Ulric de Fonvielle, the secretary of the Prince, was the second witness. His evidence corroborated that of the first. The third witness was Ulric de Fonvielle. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a rigid cross examination. Paschal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought in charge of gendarmes. He was examined at the bar of the court. To the questions asked were so irrelevant, and his conduct so defiant that the court refused to hear him further. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language, and on a requisition of the Procureur was remanded to prison. His deposition was read in his absence. The examination of gendarmes, the only man excepted from its terms of pardon being the leader of the Piquets one Lagrange, who ordered himself to take the life of President of the Republic since the fall of Sainave.

General Quesada is out in a card in which he says: "I will not busy myself at all with denying that the public press may say with regard to me, as I need to devote all my time to the fulfillment of the duties of the high office of the mission with which the Republican Government of Cuba has charged me."

The auction sale of land in Broadway and other desirable locations in New York, are evidence of the depression in general trade. Over one hundred thousand men are out of employment in that city. The reduction in the prices of labor has in all cases been initiated by the employers, who claim that they are unable to pay the existing rates, and the employees have been forced, in every case, to submit.

Captain John Arthur, of Brooklyn, visited New York on the third of February to collect outstanding debts and purchase a sloop, but said all was dull, and left for Cleveland that thieves knew of his business intentions and waylaid and robbed him. Edward Flannery, a prosperous boot manufacturer, is also missing.

Sam Collyer, the pugilist, has **issued a manifesto**, in which he says that his fight with Billy Edwards was not for the light weight championship, and if the latter wants the title he will give him an opportunity to fight for it, and for as much money as he wishes to put up. Barney Aaron is also out with a challenge to Billy Edwards. He wants to put up one hundred and twenty pounds, and as an earnest of his intentions he has deposited $500 as a forfeit for the match to cover.

The Typographical Union of Philadelphia has admitted to membership sixty now engaged in study for a profession. It was only engaged in study by doing compositor's work in her spare time.

Julius Langrette was killed in Memphis yesterday by the forcising of a fly wheel in Larkin's cotton press.

The heavy immigration into the southern portion of California continues. The rain there has filled the lakes and ponds.

A Key West, Fla., dispatch says: An unsuccessful attempt was made at the Cuba fair held here Saturday to assassinate the Spanish Consul General Lopez Castanon. The wound inflicted was severe, but is not considered mortal. The would be assassin is a man from Havana armed are suspected of complicity.

There was a brilliant and beautiful display of aurora borealis at Louisville last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The sky at first changed rapidly to green, purple and then changing rapidly to crimson, purple and yellow, with streamers of flame over the city, ing in different directions. The sky was perfectly clear, and the magnificent phenomenon was witnessed by many persons. Its colors were not felt upon the telegraph lines.

The round house and one engine on the Kentucky Central railroad, at Covington, Ky., were burned yesterday morning. Loss $14,000; no insurance.

About one hundred negroes registered in St. Louis yesterday as voters, notwithstanding the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment has not been formally promulgated.

A Mormon emissary is creating quite a sensation in the Miami Valley, Ohio.

A brutal affray occurred at Pleasant Valley, Conn., Saturday night, in the house of a negro named Aaron Freeman, in which resulted in the killing of a negro named Aaron Freeman, by Edward Dolphin, and the serious wounding of Dolphin's wife by the same hand. Dolphin will be arrested on a charge of murder.

M. De Long's

Grand Juvenile Fancy Dress Exhibition will take place Thursday evening, March 24th, at Lafayette Hall. The programme embraces ball-room, characteristic and fancy dancing, beautiful ballet divertisements, &c. Tickets can be had at the music stores, and at the door on the night of the exhibition. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. †

Hayllen advices state that the amnesty issued by the Provisional Governor to the Piquets in the district of the south included the chiefs, the only man excepted from its terms of pardon being the leader of the Piquets one Lagrange, who ordered himself to take the life of President of the Republic since the fall of Sainave.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

THE United States Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Judge BRADLEY to the Supreme Bench. There are now no vacancies in the Supreme Judiciary.

THE lower House of Congress yesterday indorsed the position taken by the Senate, by rejecting a resolution looking to the increase of the National Bank circulation.

ON inquiry at the proper source, we learn that the Comptroller of the Currency is disposed to take notice of the fact that many national banks in the State have been violating the provisions of the national currency act by taking a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law. The United States Attorney is especially directed to proceed against one bank (not in this city) for a forfeiture of its chartered privileges. It would seem to be a very aggravated case, and is probably selected by the authorities at Washington as a test suit.

It may be well enough to state in this connection that the United States Attorney cannot *originate* any proceeding, and those persons who suppose that he has any such power are greatly in error. It is simply his duty to prosecute the cases returned to him by other Government officers. He is never responsible for the commencement of proceedings, either against individuals or corporations.

JOURNALS devoted to the cause of popular education in this country used to contain very remarkable anecdotes illustrative of the hostility with which some heads of families in the rural districts regarded the establishment of common schools. Horace MANN published a good many stories of this kind. But richer anecdotes than any ever collected by him could be furnished by the person who should investigate the history of the early intruction of common schools in certain eastern counties of Pennsylvania. It seems that the agitation of the school question in England is developing the same spirit with which educational reformers had to contend among us. An English correspondent of the *Independent* says:

> At this advanced period of the nineteenth century it seems absurd to talk about there being among people's ers of labor a prejudice against education; but undoubtedly such a feeling still exists. The other day I heard an inspector of schools tell of a farmer—a liberal fee—who 'didn't see what use it was to educate agricultural laborers to read or write, although it perhaps might be useful in some of them who were to own a parcel.' Perhaps, if this selfish fellow were banished to New England for a few years, he might return with ideas more worthy of a human creature. But laborers do not always share in their dislike of the school master. I know that one representative of the manufacturing interest, in the House of Commons, boasted that 'he had told the foreman of his factory to give two shillings a week extra to any man in his employ who would not send his child to school.'

THOUGH exclusively composed of ecclesiastics, summoned together by the head of the Papal church for an avowedly religious purpose, the great Council is universally regarded as a body whose action involves the political interests of all the world. Hence from the beginning secular journals everywhere have been eager to get information about its acts and intentions, and statesmen and politicians in Catholic countries watch its proceedings with as intense an interest as would be excited by a congress of kings and diplomatists. It seems to be taken for granted that more or less curiosity at least concerning the question of infallibility exists in this country, and almost daily the Cable telegraph gives us one or more dispatches to indicate the progress of its discussion. All readers have thus become familiar with the names, and, more or less, with the characters of the most prominent champions and opponents of personal infallibility—as DESCHAMPS, DUPANLOUP, STROSSMAYER, Abbe GUETTEE and others. And yet, notwithstanding this frequent reference to the subject, it seems likely that many fail to form an adequate notion of the violence of the contest now going on between the two parties in the Council, and of the intensity of the opposition existing between them. From time to time a fact is mentioned from which the vehemence of the contestants might be inferred. Yesterday, for instance, we were told that the funeral service of Count MONTALEMBERT, in which Bishop DUPANLOUP was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope. The reason of the countermand was that the service was looked upon as a demonstration against the cherished project of his Holiness and his favorite counsellors. The Pope, however, was willing that the deceased Count's soul should be prayed for, though not willing that the Bishop of Orleans should be the agent of his deliverance. A mass was ordered to be celebrated for Count MONTALEMBERT by an Italian priest of the Pope's own selection.

A clear inside view of the violence of partisan feeling among members of the Council, and particularly an interesting revelation of the sentiments with which Mgr. DUPANLOUP is regarded by some of them, will be derived from the following short letter. It was addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the editor of a newspaper published in his diocese, called the *Semaine Religieuse*, The date is

ROME February 7, 1870.

My Dear Monsieur Drevet:—The subject is ever and ever Mgr. Dupanloup! Well then, we must be done with it. I here before God and ready to appear before his judgment-seat, declare in number, I require it, full dead on the spot, than follow the Bishop of Orleans in the ways in which he is now in the habit of, in which the authority ascribed to him is dragging a portion of the people of the diocese. You do not know what he is doing, you do not know what is being said of them which his silences say and do. I know it. I hear it with my ears, I see it with my eyes. No rather than remain silent than all these designs and those unauthorized stratagems I will repeal it with my last breath.

I ask, I wish, my dear editor, that these lines shall be for the printing interest, in the House of Commons, boasted that "he had told the foreman of his factory to give two shillings a week extra to any man in his employ who would not send his child to school."

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I ask, I wish, my dear editor, that these lines shall be for the printing interest, in the House of Commons, and I take the whole responsibility of it upon myself alone. I will not that I appear not upon it at Laval. I shall very humbly ask the most Holy Father for permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear Monsieur Drevet, by this writing this last noise possible. Adieu, allin God and forever.

CASIMER ALEXIS,
Bishop of Laval.

CUBA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is certainly very creditable to the intelligence of the people of this country that in spite of warm sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, they approve the non-intervention policy of the government. The neutral attitude of the government is well understood to be the practical recognition of our treaty obligations towards Spain. Law prevails over and restrains impulse and passion. And yet this truly dignified attitude, dictated by principle, fails to produce either at home or abroad its proper impression. Several circumstances combine to make it look like a forced attitude painful to the performer, and from which it would be a pleasure to escape. The Cuban agitation is still kept up both in New York and in Washington, as if hopes of American interference were still entertained. The Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, gave as a reason for non-intervention the certainty that Cuba must at length be ours by act of Providence, and thus whatever credit with Spain had been gained by our respect for treaties is neutralized by the excessive communicativeness of one of our statesmen. And presently another statesman introduces a bill which is referred to the Senate with a favorable report by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the immediate effect of which must be to convey to Spain an expression of serious regret that old standing engagements had forbidden us to aid in either appropriating or making independent her most valuable colony. By Senator MORTON'S act, under a penalty of five thousand dollars and two years' imprisonment, it is prohibited to construct, arm, equip, or dispatch within the limits of the United States any ship or vessel to be employed by a European power in subjugating American colonists in insurrection for the establishment of their independence. Neither Spain nor Cuba is named in the bill, but the reference is obvious and will be universally understood. To Spaniards and to many Americans the measure will seem unnecessarily ungracious. It also seems objectionable on other grounds. It is a declaration that we do not recognize the colonies of any European State on the Western Continent or its islands as a legitimate dependency of the mother country. It is thus an invitation to all such colonies to rebel, by the assurance beforehand, whatever may be the cause of quarrel, that in their revolt, they will have our sympathy, and that the power which may seek to subdue them, shall receive no benefit from its treaty stipulations with us.

Perhaps most Americans believe in the MONROE doctrine, and it appears quite certain that the MONROE doctrine is destined to practical realization. But it appears wholly unnecessary to hasten the day of its prevalence by any such measures as this act of Senator MORTON. For many years, and especially since the close of our late war, the tendency of opinion in Europe has been in the direction of its recognition. The bill of the Senator from Indiana bears the appearance of the determination to secure by violence or by menace what is certain to become ours without the violation of the principles of peace and courtesy. Even if the measure should not be regarded by European powers having possessions on this continent as a denial of their rights, it is liable to interpretations which could hardly fail to involve complications and danger to the prevalence of peace.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

It is conceded on all hands that the present Income Tax, besides being inquisitorial and oppressive in its operation, is unequal and unjust in its application; nor has the recent construction of the law by Commissioner DELANO lessened the repugnance of the people of the country. From the very nature of the system it would be impossible to devise any law of this kind that would be entirely satisfactory to the people of the United States, who have from the earliest period considered this mode of raising revenue as most obnoxious. Even in England it has been a puzzle to the statesmen of that country to devise a system of income tax that would prove satisfactory to the British people. Sir ROBERT PEEL had always opposed it previous to its revival in 1842, when he was forced into the measure against his matured convictions. On an earlier occasion he said: "Deprecating as I do, above all things, the reimposition in times of peace, of such an inquisitorial tax, without the most serious and overwhelming necessity, I can neither adopt the proposal nor act on the proposal of the honorable member." Again, subsequently, he said: "Nothing but a case of extreme necessity can justify Parliament in subjecting the people of this country to the inquisitorial process that must be resorted to in order to render that impost productive." MCCULLOUGH, in his work entitled "Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System," says: "An income tax would, no doubt, have the supposed effects, were it possible fairly to assess it, but the practical difficulties in the way of its fair assessment are not of a sort that can be overcome. * * It is in fact impossible, do what you will, to assess large classes of incomes with any considerable fairness. The parties will not disclose them, and it is not in the power of any one to learn their amount. * * Nothing therefore remains but to reject it or resort to it only when money must be had at all hazards." In addition we have the authority of Sir MORTON PETO, who in 1853 published a book on taxation and finances, in which he takes occasion to brand the law taxing incomes as "obnoxious and grievous," and gives an adverse opinion to this mode of taxation: "First, because self-assessment leads to grievous frauds upon the revenue, and secondly, because of its tendency to immorality, which is, I fear, essentially inherent in the nature of the operation."

We have given at some length the opinions of prominent English statesmen. Our own statesmen have already experienced the difficulties attending the collection of revenue by this means, which has caused universal clamor throughout the United States. They have already become aware of the necessity of an essential modification of the Income Tax, which will render it less oppressive and obnoxious to the people, and may soon hereafter see the further necessity of its total repeal. If, then, this system of *direct* taxation is impracticable, would it not be well to continue our adherence to the protective tariff policy which our great statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and others, have deemed essential to the prosperity and progress of our great nation? The friends of free-trade so-called, are making prodigious efforts, at the present time, to fasten their impractical policy upon our nation, when, in view of our immense national debt, we cannot afford to try any new financial experiments, and it behooves the friends of American manufactures and American enterprise to be on the alert and active to frustrate the movements of those who would seriously impair our national prosperity.

THE compositions of Mozart have hitherto been considered, by musical critics, as eminently classic, but the recent introduction of the "Marriage of Figaro," by the Parepa Rose troupe, has given rise to comments, which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as quite heterodox. Yet, it cannot be denied that at the time Mozart wrote, the lyric drama and the resources of instrumentation were undeveloped, and music, like other arts, has made rapid strides of advancement. The performance of Figaro, though well received in Boston, has not been appreciated in New York by the critics. The *World's* musical writer says that "sweet melodies will not make an opera," and adds irreverently that though "Mozart was a very nice old gentleman (the Parepa troupe reminds us that he wore a cocked hat and red peluche), and did some capital things in his time and generation, not the least of which was to write several immortal melodies, but that does not seem to be a sufficient reason for the revival of his operas."

WORK has been suspended in several of the cigar factories of New York, in consequence of the rejection of wages, caused by the appreciation of paper money. A few days since the firm of Stratton, Schmitt & Storms, called some two hundred of their hands together and told them that they had heretofore been paying them war prices, and that the late changes in the corresponding values of gold and currency necessitated a reduction of one-quarter per cent. from the wages they had been paying. The men did not find fault, but told their employers that in accordance with the rules of the Union the proposition would have to be submitted to that organization. The Union met on Saturday and decided that the demand of the employers for a reduction could not be complied with. So the New York cigar makers have ceased work for the present.

THE recent forgery on Woodhull, Claflin & Co. has caused considerable gossip in New York, and it is really of some interest to know how this novel female firm will bear the vicissitudes that beset them. It is stated in the *World*, on the authority of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, that they at once drew a check for $19,000 on the Fourth National Bank against funds they had deposited there, but that on presentment payment was refused, the cashier remarking that they must first make good the amount represented by the forged checks. The ladies consulted their counsel, and then gave the bank the answer that the $19,000 check must be paid, or they would be compelled to compel the payment of it. This vigorous attack was too much for the bank officials, and the amount was handed over without a murmur.

A ST. PAUL letter says: The produce and grocery market is very lively here just now. The Northern Pacific are buying an immense quantity of these goods, and they are being transported by rail and sledges to the St. Louis river, where the line connects with the Superior road. Similar work is being done for the Company at Crow Wing, and depots of supplies will soon be established along the located line. The German loan of $50,000,000 will build the road through to its Pacific termination. There will be an immense demand for men with the opening of spring. But spring is far from its opening. Up to the first of the month the United States meteorological officer here reported thirty-five and a half inches of snow as having fallen during the winter. Since then this amount has been increased not less than six inches.

THERE is some inconsistency after all in the course of British publishers who, while they clamor for an international copyright law and complain that the works of English authors, are pirated and published without compensation awarded to the authors, nevertheless, use the works of American authors, such as Longfellow, Motley, &c., in the same manner and without stint. The Court of Sessions in Edinburgh has recently laid a perpetual injunction on the sale of American editions of Tennyson's poems in Scotland, and an American contemporary portentiously asks, whether the Court referred to has issued a similar injunction against the sale of the works of American writers published in Great Britain.

THE oft repeated story of the sea serpent, is again revived. Captain Slocum, of the schooner Saladin, reports from Jacmel that on the 10th instant he came up with a monster which appeared to be a species of whale, apparently sixty feet long. It also had two feet, or fins like a sea turtle, of a light substance, and sat very light on the water; twenty-four feet across the back, which was oval shaped; had ridges running from its head to tail, each ridge being two inches in depth and four inches apart; and white back and brown sides, and was going east at the rate of about two knots an hour. "Very likely a whale!"

THERE are five claimants before Congress to the ownership of the Hot Springs of Arkansas. The Government has for years heard different suits in reference to the right of occupancy, but have never yet decided that either claimant was entitled to the property. Different Secretaries of the Interior and Attorneys General since 1832 have decided that the Springs are the property of the Government, but their decisions do not seem to have had any weight in the settlement of the question.

PHILADELPHIA proposes to expend one additional million of dollars to remedy the mistakes in the construction of its water works, and does not expect to make them perfect at that. Its experience should be a warning to other cities about to construct water works.

MR BERGNER has come out for the recognition of Cuba. He scouts the idea of being deterred by England, and cites her act of granting belligerent rights to the rebels as our justification. Spain also came early to the assistance of the rebels.

BREAK DOWN IN PRICES.

Some Figures Showing the Rates Now and Then.

The general remark that prices have fallen conveys but a vague idea of the actual depreciation, even when applied to any particular branch of business. A more definite knowledge of the change may be afforded by referring to the actual sales of leading or representative firms, and comparing their present with their former rates. For instance, a comparison of the present prices of dry goods as sold by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., with those of the previous year at the same season, will afford a very pleasing contrast to the consumers, whatever it might be to merchants having large stocks of goods on hand, imported or purchased at home at gold rates. These goods have generally been reduced to prices anticipating a further decline in gold, and in several instances even were greatly marked to advance, par no further reduction could be made, the merchants having taken it for granted that specie payments would shortly be made, lowered their goods to the specie standard.

But perhaps the representative firm of Tiffany & Co., of New York, may afford a more special criterion, as the articles dealt in by them are composed of the precious metals and stones. Sterling silver goods are always sold at gold rates—the premium of the day, of the hour even—being added to the bill of the purchaser. It may not be generally known that the material increase of the wages of labor since the war has not advanced the price of silver ware, the important improvements in machinery, by which manufacturers have been saved, having more than counteracted this advance in wages. Sterling silver forks and spoons, staple articles of trade, and indicators of the prices of other goods, are now sold at $1 75 per ounce in gold, which is less, even, than the price at which they were held in 1851. As sugar with the grocer, these are leading articles in trade—coxcers of custom, so they say—and the profit made by their sale is not worth talking about. The silver, before manufacture, is worth about $1 35 per ounce, leaving forty cents for manufacture, interest on money invested, and profit of sale. These figures apply to all solid silver ware, the difference per ounce as between the price of one article and another being made by the greater or lesser amount of labor in their manufacture. The improvements we have made in machinery for the manufacture of silver ware have placed us far in advance of France or England in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

Another leading article illustrative of the decline is the omnipresent watch. The watch which in the spring of 1869 would have cost a hundred dollars can now be bought for eighty-five. Self-winders, then worth a hundred and eighty, now sell for a hundred and fifty. On richer watches, with enamelled and jewelled cases, the reduction in prices has been in this ratio. A gentleman's watch of the celebrated Frodsham make can now be bought for $425; in March of last year it was worth $520. A first-class Tiffany watch, then worth $320, now sells at $255; the second grade at $200, then worth $245.

Gold chains for ladies sold in 1869 for $80, $100 and $120, have been reduced to $50, $85 and $100 respectively. Gentlemen's guard chains, weighing fifty penny-weights and of eighteen carat gold, sold at $126 a year ago, can now be bought for $95.

Of jewelry it is more difficult to convey a clear idea of the importance of the fall, owing to the great variety and unlimited range of prices. Sets of jewelry for every-day wear sold last March at $65 to $100, can now be had for $55 to $85, and so on, the reduction varying as the element of labor in the production of the article lessens or increases. Diamond jewelry are *always* sold for gold. Those precious gems have been steadily increasing in price for many years, owing to the simple fact that the quantity of gold above ground is increasing more rapidly than is the quantity of diamonds. Recent letters received from Amsterdam state that diamonds are dearer and more difficult to obtain than ever; the arrivals of rough diamonds are very small, and are held so high that they are cutting very few of late.

A few other quotations and we are done. The opera glass sold a year ago for $17 50 can now be had for three dollars less; ladies' shopping bags worth $10 to $16, for $8 25 to $13 50; dressing cases sold at $25 to $100 for $21 to $85, and the higher goods at proportionate reduction.

Bronzes simply vary with the difference in the price of gold, but as an example of the decrease of price we may say that a handsome mantel set, worth $400 last spring can now be had for $350.

THE BORDER RAID GRAB.

Sensible Talk from a Franklin County Farmer.

The Border Raid bill, which has been favorably reported in the House at Harrisburg, may pass that body when it comes before them for consideration, but that it will ever become a law there is no good reason for believing. A "Franklin County Farmer" has written as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*, making a few corrections and as many admissions of the statements of the press of the State relating to the claim. He says: "You are mistaken in that these claims have been bought to any considerable amount; but that the real sufferer will get but little is true, if the bill passes in its present form. The money is to be put into the hands of gentlemen (and by the Parepa Rose troupe, has given rise to comments, which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as quite heterodox. Yet, it cannot be denied that at the time Mozart wrote, the lyric drama and the resources of instrumentation were undeveloped, and music, like other arts, has made rapid strides of advancement. The performance of Figaro, though well received in Boston, has not been appreciated in New York by the critics. The *World's* musical writer says that "sweet melodies will not make an opera," and adds irreverently that though "Mozart was a very nice old gentleman (the Parepa troupe reminds us that he wore a cocked hat and red peluche), and did some capital things in his time and generation, not the least of which was to write several immortal melodies, but that does not seem to be a sufficient reason for the revival of his operas."

WORK has been suspended in several of the cigar factories of New York, in consequence of the rejection of wages, caused by the appreciation of paper money. A few days since the firm of Stratton, Schmitt & Storms, called some two hundred of their hands together and told them that they had heretofore been paying them war prices, and that the late changes in the corresponding values of gold and currency necessitated a reduction of one-quarter per cent. from the wages they had been paying. The men did not find fault, but told their employers that in accordance with the rules of the Union the proposition would have to be submitted to that organization. The Union met on Saturday and decided that the demand of the employers for a reduction could not be complied with. So the New York cigar makers have ceased work for the present.

THE recent forgery on Woodhull, Claflin & Co. has caused considerable gossip in New York, and it is really of some interest to know how this novel female firm will bear the vicissitudes that beset them. It is stated in the *World*, on the authority of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, that they at once drew a check for $19,000 on the Fourth National Bank against funds they had deposited there, but that on presentment payment was refused, the cashier remarking that they must first make good the amount represented by the forged checks. The ladies consulted their counsel, and then gave the bank the answer that the $19,000 check must be paid, or they would be compelled to compel the payment of it. This vigorous attack was too much for the bank officials, and the amount was handed over without a murmur.

A ST. PAUL letter says: The produce and grocery market is very lively here just now. The Northern Pacific are buying an immense quantity of these goods, and they are being transported by rail and sledges to the St. Louis river, where the line connects with the Superior road. Similar work is being done for the Company at Crow Wing, and depots of supplies will soon be established along the located line. The German loan of $50,000,000 will build the road through to its Pacific termination. There will be an immense demand for men with the opening of spring. But spring is far from its opening. Up to the first of the month the United States meteorological officer here reported thirty-five and a half inches of snow as having fallen during the winter. Since then this amount has been increased not less than six inches.

THERE is some inconsistency after all in the course of British publishers who, while they clamor for an international copyright law and complain that the works of English authors, are pirated and published without compensation awarded to the authors, nevertheless, use the works of American authors, such as Longfellow, Motley, &c., in the same manner and without stint. The Court of Sessions in Edinburgh has recently laid a perpetual injunction on the sale of American editions of Tennyson's poems in Scotland, and an American contemporary portentiously asks, whether the Court referred to has issued a similar injunction against the sale of the works of American writers published in Great Britain.

THE oft repeated story of the sea serpent, is again revived. Captain Slocum, of the schooner Saladin, reports from Jacmel that on the 10th instant he came up with a monster which appeared to be a species of whale, apparently sixty feet long. It also had two feet, or fins like a sea turtle, of a light substance, and sat very light on the water; twenty-four feet across the back, which was oval shaped; had ridges running from its head to tail, each ridge being two inches in depth and four inches apart; and white back and brown sides, and was going east at the rate of about two knots an hour. "Very likely a whale!"

THERE are five claimants before Congress to the ownership of the Hot Springs of Arkansas. The Government has for years heard different suits in reference to the right of occupancy, but have never yet decided that either claimant was entitled to the property. Different Secretaries of the Interior and Attorneys General since 1832 have decided that the Springs are the property of the Government, but their decisions do not seem to have had any weight in the settlement of the question.

PHILADELPHIA proposes to expend one additional million of dollars to remedy the mistakes in the construction of its water works, and does not expect to make them perfect at that. Its experience should be a warning to other cities about to construct water works.

MR BERGNER has come out for the recognition of Cuba. He scouts the idea of being deterred by England, and cites her act of granting belligerent rights to the rebels as our justification. Spain also came early to the assistance of the rebels.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE DAY.

And then art gone, oh Day!
Thy long pale shadow lies upon my heart,
Until it swells with solemn, stern reflection.
What art thou, Day? I scarce can call thee Day,
Whose sound imports a slow, awaiting Master,
Granting full leisure for our several tasks,
Rather art thou a bird, whose rapid flight
And plumage without equal,
Stamps thee as Heaven's especial courier,
With message sent to mortals.
Or from the fancy thee a walking dream,
Wherein I see a Godlike form,
Stepping from the pavilion of his slumber
Clothed in celestial light, mounting his car triumphal,
Holding Life's reins, and its regalia with defiant air,
Coursing his panting steeds around the Earth,
Till wearied, worn, exhausted,
They rest beneath the welcome roof of Night.

The London *Engineer* says: It is reported that the advance of ten per cent. on the wages of the malleable ironworkers is now general throughout the whole of Lanarkshire. As the Glasgow Iron Company had ultimately to accede to the demands of their men, the other firms found that they could not resist, and as "discretion is the better part of valor," they preferred to yield rather than risk a strike. Everything seems peaceable now, and the works are all at full swing.

A lady who, through the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should be afraid, madame," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence or thyme."

Dr. Kirby Spencer, an eccentric resident of Minneapolis—who, for years, had lived a sort of Diogenic life—died on the 16th inst. On opening his will it was found that he had bequeathed the bulk of his property—some $18,000 or $20,000—to the Minneapolis Athenæum, the income to be appropriated to the purchase of a class of books on scientific subjects and *belles lettres*.

A liberal subscription poured in after the Avondale calamity, and some very favorable reports were made of the disposition of the funds. The committee who have the matter in charge now speak again, and in tones that should excite a sense of shame. Subscriptions to the Avondale fund have not been paid, and the Secretary is directed to commence suits for the recovery of the amount. A list of those recalcitrant subscribers would be interesting. Sympathy is cheap, but when sympathy puts its name down for a hundred dollars let it keep its word.

At the time Daniel Webster was first chosen as member of Congress from New Hampshire (1813), no check list was used at Concord. The voters formed a line on the town house hill, and the selectmen collected their ballots. Then, and many years afterward, every voter was known by name to the leading men of the town.

Berezowski, the Pole who was in penal servitude for attempting to assassinate the Czar on the occasion of his visit to the Paris exhibition, escaped the other day from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. After three years he was recaptured, in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he had been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.

That gallant sailor, the British Admiral Ramsay, says that on the coast of Africa he once saw a regiment of fifth women—and, black as they were, he must say he never saw a finer regiment. All the officers were women, and there was not a single man in the whole regiment. They were most courageous, and fought bravely; in fact a friend told him that they went into action they fought like so many tigresses.

Says a Washington letter: Two ladies, one an American, the other a foreigner, have specially distinguished themselves during the season for their extreme usage of the "corsage cut low." The latter received quite a pointed rebuke at an entertainment lately. She was languidly eating an ice, leaning back on a sofa, while a gentleman languished at her side. Another gentleman, after watching the pretty little scene, took a "tidy" from a chair, and, going up to the lady, deliberately adjusted it around her neck, saying he was afraid she would spill the ice on her handsome dress.

STATE NEWS.

Charles Stewart, of Butler county, but who has been employed at Millcreek, Clarion county, for some time, borrowed five dollars from his prospective mother in-law last week with which to hire a conveyance to take her daughter to the parson's. Charles hired a sleigh, shipped a quantity of whisky himself, and then started for the bride. She refused to leave the house to be married, and Charles then proceeded to bring the minister to the house. Being intoxicated, he said he lost his way, and sold the sleigh, robes and bells for nine dollars. Charles was subsequently arrested for stealing and is now in Clarion jail for trial.

Rev. Father Steck has been summoned before the Very Reverend Mr. Finnan V. G., who, in the absence of Bishop O'Hara, at the Ecumenical Council, is in charge of the Diocese of Scranton, to give an explanation of his course in calling in question the Pope's rescript against the Fenian organization.

The nail heaters' strike, which occurred in the mills in Sharon two weeks ago, has ceased, and the men are now at work.

The citizens of Connoautville, it is said, have addressed a petition to President Grant for the appointment of Charles Stone to a cadetship at West Point. He is the boy to whom Pettis promised the appointment, and afterwards "went back on him."

The rail department of the Bethlehem rolling mill has again suspended operations, for a while, resulting from the existing strike in the coal regions.

The New Castle *Journal* says: "We are informed that some of the feeders at the Shenango Nail Factory, in this city, went to work on Wednesday morning at the reduced rates, and such of them as did not, had their places supplied by the nailers, with boys, who want to learn the business."

Hon. Eli Slifer, who was reported quite ill in Florida, a few weeks ago, is better, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: "It is said that Bohner was seen by divers persons since his execution. And this is not a ghost story, nor yet a dream, nor a delusion of any sort, but a plain and simple truth. Bohner's corpse was buried; but that of Bohner was left on the hill near the Catholic graveyard unburied. He was propped up in his coffin, and a pug of tobacco put in his mouth, the sport and mockery of unbelievers. Specimens of humanity, until removed and buried by order of the Lord's anointed. We will believe this to be true, however heathenish and disgraceful it is."

The *Oil City Times* says: "We understand that W. W. Pool, of Pool Bros., has instituted proceedings against John Mawhinney and others for slander. It is stated that able counsel in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Oil City are engaged, and that heavy damages are claimed. Pool Bros., who for a long time were well and favorably known in this city, both as oil brokers and commission merchants, doing business in Oil City and Titusville, some eighteen months ago, failed and went into bankruptcy. Since that time they have been thoroughly investigated by the United States Court at Cleveland, and the firm exonerated from every charge brought against them by their creditors. The alleged slander for which suit is being brought is claimed to have been perpetrated during the time occupied by the investigation."

A man named John Gore, about fifty-five years of age, was killed at Petroleum Center, on the Conneaut farm, on Wednesday afternoon. He was running an engine at the Pallner well. His clothes were caught by some part of the machinery, winding him around the shaft. It stopped the engine, but crushed him so that he died before he was discovered. There being no one in the engine house at the time.

Elk county boasts of a practical woman's rights woman. At the mines of the St. Mary's Coal Company, a young lady named Miss Elizabeth Patton, when the coal comes down in the cars, weighs and keeps an account of the amount. She is spoken of in the highest terms by the officers of the company for faithfulness and efficiency.

Elk county, in this State, has the largest tannery in the world. It is known as the "Wilcox Tannery," and was built by Driver Brothers. The proprietors own 22,000 acres of land on the Clarion river, all heavily covered with hemlock. The bark mill is 300 feet long, the main building 45 by 100 feet, two stories high, and capable of grinding seventy-five cords of bark per day. These mills are driven by an eighty-horse power engine, and the only fuel used is spent tan. The leaching house is 58 by 210 feet, and two stories high. It contains twelve leaches of immense size. The "sweat pit" is 70 by 90 feet, of stone. Seven hundred vats are now in use. The company make nothing but sole leather, and of this the product is 120,000 sides per annum; though when the tannery shall be completed 200,000 sides will be turned out. The consumption of bark is 14,000 cords per year.

PERSONAL.

It is said that the blind ex-King of Hanover contemplates purchasing an estate in Bavaria and living on it, occupied with music and with the completion of a certain mystical work. When King, he once drew up a catechism, in which the Royal Power was treated as divine, and insisted it should be taught in the parochial schools. The very first day it was read the good people of the capital of his State protested by smashing all the gas lamps. The King, much against his will, ordered its withdrawal; but in order to punish his subjects who refused to allow the demolition of a water-mill which displeased his Majesty, the latter ceased to inhabit Hanover, and went to live as a hermit at Gmunden, purchasing for the purpose about three-quarters of a league from the city, which was thenceforth deprived of any fete, royal or other.

The creditors of Jacob Barker held another meeting in New Orleans on Friday last, and it was announced that the sum of $39,635 42 additional was in bank for distribution among them. The total dividend, it is thought, will be about Twenty per cent. upon the total indebtedness, and the poorer class of creditors are not pleased over much.

Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., of Brooklyn, is announced to lecture in Washington on Monday evening next, on "The Late Edwin M. Stanton, or Inside the War Office During the War." Mr. Cameron will preside, and the President and many other distinguished officers of the Government are expected to be present.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *News* says ex-Secretary Seward was accompanied to his home in that city by "Senorita Francisco Farkman, of Guanajuato, Mexico. The senorita is a daughter of an old friend of Mr. Seward, who left Aurora some forty years since, went to Mexico, and there married, and has never been back here, and we understand her family are coming on here later in the season."

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A specific for Whooping Cough.

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Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

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And all the late and desirable Articles and Preparations, Drugs and Chemicals, at

RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
44 SIXTH ST. (formerly St. Clair) third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN ALARMING QUESTION.

Does Nitro-Glycerine Get Mixed with the Oil in the Wells?

It is well known that nitro-glycerine is now used in torpedoing oil wells, and lately the question has been agitated, does the nitro-glycerine mix with the oil? and thus render dangerous the latter in the well and in the still. A correspondent of the Oil City *Times*, in discussing this question, says: "It does not seem likely that any of the glycerine remains unexploded in wells where the torpedo is properly shot off, but from various causes torpedoes are sometimes not exploded—by failure of cap—cutting of wire, &c., and are lost in the well. They are then drilled out, all the glycerine remains in the well and mingles with the oil; and unless the oil will cause a chemical change, whereby the glycerine becomes non-explosive at any temperature, it is certainly dangerous to still, and a couple of quarts, (an amount frequently used,) may become mixed with a large amount of oil and go to a number of refineries. It is a duty the torpedo men owe to the public to have proper experiments made and a certificate from a competent chemist or authority on the subject, and until such examination is made, it would be well for refiners to refuse to buy oil unless from wells in which glycerine has not been used, and for producers to refuse to use glycerine torpedoes, as any torpedo is liable to be left unexploded. (I know of several in my experience, and have refused to use it,) and the oil rendered dangerous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING TRADE.

We have now in Store and are Receiving a Large and Fresh Stock of

FOREIGN
Fruits, Nuts, &c.

And which is offered to the trade at reduced prices. Our Stock consists in part of

3,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.
400 boxes Layer Raisins.
150 boxes Valencia Raisins.
50 kegs Seedless Raisins.
600 boxes prime Messina Oranges.
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons.
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds.
25 bags Ivica Almonds.
50 frails Ivica Almonds.
20 bags Sicily Almonds.
30 boxes Jordon shelled Almonds.
75 boxes Bordeaux shelled Almonds.
25 bags Naples Walnuts.
20 bags Brazil Nuts.
30 bags Filberts.
50 bbls Pecans.
500 bags Peanuts.
40 cases Zante Currants.
1,000 drums Figs.
30 boxes Citron.
2 casks Guava Jams.
40 cases ½ cans Sardines.
25 cases ¼ cans Sardines.
150 bbls Refined Sugars.

Barbary Dates, Choice Prounelles, Coleman's Mustard, Spiced Salmon Capers, French Mushrooms, French Peas, Olives, Pine Apple Cheese, Young America Cheese, Sage Cheese, Roquefort Cheese, Fine Olive Oils, Fine Chocolate, Cox's Gelatine, Extract Flavoring, &c., Fine Pure Jellies, Devilled Ham, Tongue and Turkey, London Crackers,

20 casks assorted English Pickles,
160 dozen gallon and ½ gallon Pickles,
100 dozen quarts Pickles,
200 dozen French Mustard,
5 cases Finely Licorice,
5 cases Genuine Calabria Licorice,
200 boxes No. 1 Herring,
10 cases Condensed Milk,
50 boxes Desiccated Cocoa Nut,
100 bbls Corn Balls,
50 boxes Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
50 boxes American Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
200 dozen quart and pint Tomato Ketchup,
100 dozen Pepper Sauce,

Together with a full line of Plain and Fancy Candies Lozenges

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

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Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1870.

The friends of the national banks, and all those interested in perpetuating the ablest banking system ever devised, are busy in canvassing the objectionable features of the Senate Funding bill, and showing that the compulsory substitution of the 4½ per cent. bonds in lieu of the present six per cents. deposited against the national note circulation would render a circulation comparatively worthless to the banks. It is agreed that under the provisions of this bill, should it become a law, in anticipation of the earliest possible return of specie payments, the existing banks would not increase their circulation upon this basis; and that no new banks would be organized with a view to making profits upon their notes. To the Western banks, especially, these objections are light and which depend largely on their promotion for profits, would this basis be unavoidable. They would prefer to employ their capital without circulation, depending upon the East for a supply of currency; and new bank formed in that section would naturally prefer to organize under State laws. Every national bank, whether issuing notes or not, is required to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States Government bonds to the amount of at least one-third of its capital; and as those bonds now yield a much smaller return than other securities which could be deposited under the State organizations, an important inducement would arise from this source to yield a preference to the State systems.

If, therefore, Congress has no better terms to offer the banks than are provided in the seventh, eighth and ninth sections of the funding bill, it may be concluded that there will be no further expansion of banking under the national system, and that many of the present banks will reorganize under State laws. For some time past, the national institutions have shown marked symptoms of weariness at the numerous restrictions by which their operations are embarrassed; and they have remained under the national law only because, while Congress virtually prohibits State circulation, it allows some slight advantages on the latter, it allows some slight advantages on the issues of national currency. This advantage being removed, the last motive to endurance will be gone, and the return of the Western N. I. local system will afford a demonstration of the inability of Congress to regulate satisfactorily the great business interests of the nation.

—The bond market stated to-day pretty much as it did during the past week. The fluctuations are light and the transactions, but prices are very sensitive to any variations in the gold premium.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '62	109¾	110¼	109¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107¾	108¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	109	109¼	109
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107¾	108¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	107¾	108¼	107¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109½	109
10-40s	103¼	103¾	103
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 17.	Mar. 21.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	109¾	109¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	108¾	108¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109¾	109		¾
U. S. Bonds, new 188, '65	107¾	107¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	108¾	108¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109¼	109		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	103¾	103¾	¼	
U. S. Currency 6's	112¾	112¾	¼	

—Gold opened quite strong this morning, and touched at one time 112¾, declining 1/16 off, and closed at 112¾ bid. It is reported that a corner will develop itself soon in the gold market, that may send the premium up to a high figure.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 21, 1870.	10 00 M	11 00 M	12 M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem					
Reading	96	96¾	96	96	96
Michigan Central		85¾	85¾	85¾	
Michigan Southern	85¾	86¼	86¼	87	86¾
Illinois Centrals					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	109	109
Pittsburgh	59	59½	59	59½	59½
St. Paul preferred		45¼		45¼	
Toledo and Wabash		45¾		45¾	
Toledo and Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	94¾	96	95	95	95
Chicago and Alton		118¾		118¾	
Ohio and Mississippi		28¾		28¾	
Western Union Telegraph		82¾		82¾	
Pacific Mail		93¾		93¾	
Adams Express		63¾		63¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		60¾		61¼	
American M. U. Express		38¾		38¾	
United States Express		48¾		48¾	
Merchants' Union Ex		19		19	
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾		¼
Erie	24¾	24¾		
Harlem	142½	143½	1	
Reading	96	96		
Michigan Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	85¾	86¼	¼	
Illinois Centrals	132	132		
Cleve. and Pitts.	98¾	98¾		
Chicago and North'n	82¾	82¾		
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾		
Rock Island	119	120¼	1¼	
St. Paul	73	73		
Do. preferred	72¾	73	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	45¾	45¾		
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94¾	95	¼	
Chicago and Alton	111¾	112	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	28¾	28¾		
Western U. Tel	82¾	82¾		
Pacific Mail	93¾	93¾		
Adams Express	63¾	63¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	60¾	60¾		
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾		
U. S. Express	48¾	48¾		
Merch. U. Ex	6	10	4	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1870. }

BUSINESS—Dullness was the prevailing tone of the market, prices being unsettled and irregular. We have nothing, as a result, of new or important to furnish our readers. Dealers generally are waiting for the spring trade to open. It must be confessed that the prospect is not a flattering one. There is, however, no telling what a week may bring forth. The demand for the leading articles was restricted to the home market. Produce is coming in slowly. The supply, however, is fully up with the requirements of the market. Our rivers are in good navigable order.

The following are the nominal rates for the articles mentioned:

ASHES—We have no change to notice as relates to prices or demand. Dealers have a fair supply on hand. We are reported regular sales at: Soda Ash, common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c. Pearls 9@9½c. Pots 7½c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices weak. We quote nominally at 6@7½c ₱ gallon of 10 lbs.

APPLES—The demand has fallen off although prices are unchanged, with a fair supply in the market. Sales are reported good to choice at $2 25@3 75; fair to medium lots $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts, taken as a whole, the largest portion consisting of medium and common lots. Since our last 134 packages were among the receipts. We note regular sales strictly prime at 37@38c; fair to medium 3.@34c. Common is dull and neglected and difficult to quote.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2 25 common lots sold at $1 75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Market steady with a fair trade demand. Sales of Eastern were reported at $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 24c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—Market weak, but no lower. We report sale at $1 25@1 27 for extra No 1, and 85@90c for No 2.

CIDER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; buyers are careless about operating; sales choice at $6 50@7; common and inferior $4@5.

CHEESE—In fair supply and prices unchanged; sales were reported as follows: Western Reserve 18½c; Hamburg 17c; factory, Ohio, 17½c; Goshen 18@18½c; eastern 19c; Switzer 19c; Limberger 19@19½c.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have been light; the season is far advanced; small sales were reported at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull with limited inquiry for the various kinds. The nominal rates were: Apples 7@8c; peaches 7½@8c for quarters; 9½@10c for halves. The season for activity cannot be far off.

FLOUR—The market was without animation. Prices unchanged. Dealers are confining their purchases to lots to meet their current wants. The mills and the wholesalers report a fair amount of transactions. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 482 barrels. The store rates are: Spring wheat, in bbls, $4 50@5 00; in sacks, 2c. per bbl less; winter wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 25c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 40; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 70; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 70; in sacks $5 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45. Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $6 70 ₱ barrel; family, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50. Pacific, $6 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80@6 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—Are in good demand; holders firm; some are demanding 20@22c for fresh ones.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, but not very active. Dealers confine their purchases to lots, merely to meet their current wants. Holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to make sales. The following are the latest quotations: Bacon hams, sugar cured, 17½@17¾c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12@13c; plain, do, 12@12½c; sides, ribbed, 15@15½c; clear do 16@16½c. Lard in tierces 14½@15c; in buckets 15½@16c. F. Sellers & Co.'s Caddy Lard, 3 and 5 lb., 17@17½c. Mess pork, $17 00@17 50.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 12c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 00 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

PEANUTS—Sales in a regular way at $1 03@1 07 ₱ gallon.

PORK—The market has exhibited increased firmness. The mills report sales of 400 barrels at the following: all they manufacture. At Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Lawrenceville, $1 00 ₱ cwt; retail $1 15; shipmills $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—Market dull, with more sellers than buyers at $3 75@3 87½ ₱ barrel.

LIME—There was a fair inquiry for this article in small lots. Prime Kentucky is held at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of skim dried at $1 00; common 90@93c.

COAL FREIGHTS—Sales $2 25, Tube No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—The market was steady but not very active; we are reported sales at the following: Highwines, Government rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 08; old Monongahela $2 00@3 00 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was a quiet one, the sales made being small at 55@56c from first hands and the usual advance from store.

HICKORY—In fair demand, and we can report sales at 8@8 25 ₱ ₱.

HAY—The market was quiet; we can report small sales of Allegheny, by the car load, at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand; prices continue weak, although no lower. We can report sales on the track at 45c in bulk; 45c in sacks, with store sales at 50@55c ₱ bush.

FISH—The market was not so active, still we can report a fair trade demand. Dealers have well supplied with the various descriptions. We are reported regular sales at the following quotations:

No. 1 shore fat, new, at $23 00; No. 2 shore $20 00, No. 2 bay $18 00; No. 3 large $16 00; No. 3 medium $14 00; No. 3 shore $12 00; No. 1 $9 00; No. 2 round $8 50, White fish, half bbls, $9 00, Lake herring, bbl, $4 50, Cod fish large, 9c wt, $6 00; medium $5 00.

HAY—The market well stocked. Sales from wagons at $1 @1 10 ₱ cwt, and at a trifle more from store.

TALLOW—The market was dull and nominal. The only dealing done was in limited sales of city rendered were reported at 9@9½c; rough 6@6½c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market well supplied. We note sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ gallon, packages included.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c. ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—Market quiet; demand light. Sales of cured to choice at 22 2½@25 ₱ ₱ lb.

TEA NUTS—Sales are reported at 9@10c ₱ ₱.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Cedar buckets, $2 00; Tubs, No. 1 $11 00; No 2 $10 00; No 3 $9 00. Washboards $2 00.

GRAIN—The market is not an active one. Dealers evidently are holding off for lower prices, and are not disposed to make any concessions; they contend that prices are unreasonably high. The receipts since our last were light, as follows: Rye, 171 sacks; barley, 180 sacks; wheat, 182 sacks; corn, 159 sacks. The following are the current quotations: Wheat was in moderate demand at the mills; fair to prime winter wheat $1 10@1 15; the market was bare of other descriptions. Oats have been neglected for some days past; prices are the same; not a note sales from wharf and depot at 42@43c, and from store 46@47c. Corn remains dull, buyers not anxious to invest; models are bare; sales reported by wagon from the wharf, 75c@78c from store. Rye unchanged; dealers are inquiring for small lots in order to make sales. $1 45. Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $6 70 ₱ barrel; family, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Pacific, $6 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80@6 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Abee, Mos. J. R., Rock Island, Mo.	3
Bunner, Janulna, Lewisville, Ohio	3
Brigham, Charles R., Jacksonville, Fla	3
Barnhill, James, Wellsville, O	3
Borland, J. C., New Texas, Pa	3
Graham James L., Harrisburg, Pa	3
Hemphill, Wm. S., Warsaw, Ind	3
Keen, John, Buchanan, Pa	3
Loges, R., Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Miller, Rev. O. H., Harrisburg, Pa	3
Morrow, Miss Sarah, Winchester, Va	3
Stewart, James, Cleveland, O	3
Sayerd & Co., A. L., New York	3

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The M. E. Conference meets in Johnstown, Pa., to-morrow. Preachers were arriving in the city yesterday, and a large number will arrive to-day and leave this afternoon for Johnstown.

TAKEN TO CLAREMONT.—The following parties, sentenced by Court on Saturday last, were removed to Claremont yesterday: Wm. Lynch, four months; Simon Furnier, six months; Patrick Campbell, six months.

ADMITTED.—On Friday, last, in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, on motion of Mr. P. Phillips, S. Preston Ross, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of that Court.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—John McClarren and John Klepner, tavern keepers, were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday, by Chief Hague, for selling liquor on Sunday. Summons have been issued.

DISCHARGED.—Edward Bradford, Timothy Ragan and D. Sullivan, the lads arrested on Sunday for playing cards in a stable on High street, were discharged yesterday morning. The ringleaders in the game were not captured.

RESIGNED.—Wm. Sarber, one of the Mayor's police officers, who was mixed up in a difficulty about a woman in the Tenth ward, last week, yesterday resigned his position. The woman was present to appear against him, but his resignation prevented a hearing.

THE spring session of the Pittsburgh Female College will open this morning at 9 o'clock. Persons desiring that their daughters shall have the benefit of this unequaled institution of learning will do well to see that they are present at the commencement of the session.

ANNUAL TEACHERS' BANQUET.—The second annual banquet of the teachers and directors of the public schools of Pittsburgh will be held in the Ralston school house on Tuesday evening, April 5th, next. Teachers, directors and other friends of public schools may obtain tickets of admission from the principal of the public school of the district. No tickets will be sold after Monday, the 28th inst.

EAST LIBERTY AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The colored citizens of East Liberty have organized a club under the leadership of Wm. Jackson and Charles Barton, for the purpose of participating in the proposed celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. A meeting of the club on Friday evening the Committee of Arrangements reported that they had engaged the services of a competent artist to paint a banner for the occasion, and Mr. Jackson urged the necessity of thorough organization, and after some remarks by Mr. Barton the meeting adjourned.

REARDON.—That Thomas Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Tobin, at Woodville, was at Smith's Ferry last week there can scarcely be a doubt. The Manz field officer who pursued him as far as the river, learned that he had crossed over to Smith's Ferry a few moments previously, and why the officer did not follow is a mystery. He has returned to Manz field. A note was received at the Mayor's office on Thursday, and Chief Hague immediately went to Smith's Ferry, but Reardon had gone. Scouts were appointed and sent in every direction, and the arrest of the culprit is confidently expected.

CONSTABLES RETURNS.—The constables of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards, Pittsburgh, will appear before the Grand Jury on their returns on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 23d and 23d. The constables of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh wards, Allegheny City, on Wednesday, March 23d, and the boroughs of Etna, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, Tarentum, Union and West Pittsburgh, and the townships of North and South Versailles, Robinson, South Fayette and Wilkins on Thursday and Friday, March 24th and 25th.

SELTZER OF MATCHES.—Mr. Heupplis a match manufacturer, doing business on the Butler Plank Road, Allegheny City, (the Twenty-third Revenue District.) Matches are generally put up in boxes, and packed in grosses. The law requires a stamp to be affixed on each box. This requirement, according to the allegation of Mr. Robert McCready, revenue detective, has not been entirely complied with. Mr. Heuppl placing stamps on only some of his matches. These facts were laid before United States Commissioner Pearson, who issued a summons issued on Heuppl for violation of the revenue laws. Mr. McCready served the summons and seized some forty or fifty gross of matches, some of which are now stamped. A hearing in the case will take place in a few days.

The Missionary Cause.

The managers who were elected from each church in the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to form a branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, today (Tuesday, 22d inst.), at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The missionary ladies who conduct the Zenana work in India are from all Protestant denominations.

The women of New York and Philadelphia have recently purchased a large house in Calcutta in which twelve of the missionary ladies live. The first floor of this house they desire to finish and furnish as a home for native widows who come to them for protection.

The object for which this branch has been formed is to assist in this work.

City Printing—Meeting of the Committee

The Printing Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon in the office of Controller Meclowna.

Members present—Messrs. Edwards, McMahon, Kirk, Duff, McCoy, Beckman and Laufman.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Edwards was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the contract for printing three hundred copies of the Reports of the Water Committee for the year 1869, Superintendent of Water Works and Water Assessor, was awarded to Messrs. A. A. Anderson & Son, at the sum of $9 25. The reports are to be bound with the report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., Engineer.

The Committee then opened the bids for the printing of *The Sunday Times*. The following were read: COMMERCIAL $780 00; *Gazette* $780 00. A vote was then taken and the COMMERCIAL, receiving six votes, was awarded the contract.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Escaped Criminal.

A report was current last evening, to the effect that word had been received at the Mayor's office during the day, through Mr. Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that Livingston, the escaped criminal from Luzerne county, who was arrested here on Saturday last, had escaped from the custody of the detective officer, Mr. Hagerty, while *en route* East. It is stated that the escape took place while the train was passing through the tunnel in the mountains, as it is a very long one before we heard of it we are unable to give any further particulars concerning it.

Should this connection we desire to state a fact which has not yet been made public. To officer John Hagerty, Chief Police during Mayor Blackmore's administration, must be awarded all praise, relative to the arrest of Livingston. Mr. Irwin successfully worked up the case, hunted his man down and then sent for officer Stokely. With all the hard work done, it was an easy matter for him to take Livingston to Wilson's without honor is due.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 21, 1870.

James Courtney to John Burroughs; January 30, 1858; 30 acres in Patton township.....$40

Margaret Burrough to James Cashdollar; January 1, 1870; same as above.....$175

Joseph Lee to Eliza Hanna; October 1, 1869; 32 by 160 feet on Butler street, Etna borough.$200

D. R. Coon to Wm. Holmes; March 8, 1870; 1 acre and 20 perches in Twenty-first ward.....$14,000

Wm. Clayton to Patrick McClain; March 16, 1870; 46 by 88 feet on Perrysville road.....$775

Charles Hamlee to Catherine Hingarten; February 18, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on Boyer avenue, Lower St. Clair township.....$450

Alex. Pentecost to Wm. Paul; March 2, 1870; 29 by 100 feet on Tomato street, Allegheny.$2,525

Hiram Presbyterian Church of Birmingham to David Morgan; August 24, 1869; 25 by 72 feet on Wilkins street, Birmingham.....$2,000

Samuel Thompson to Elizabeth Monahue; March 18, 1870; 19 by 64 feet on Brady street, Fourteenth ward.....$1,800

Thomas Bakewell to Hugh Stanton; September 11, 1865; 20 by 120 feet on Adams street, Allegheny.....$300

Hugh Stanton to Hannah Stanton; March 14, 1870; same as above.....$300

Charles Smith to Martin Sylvester; June 25, 1869; 15 by 58 feet on Gray's alley, Allegheny.....$4,000

Christina Rawie to Augustus Hively; August 20, 1868; 20 by 120 feet on James street, Allegheny.....$300

Willms Linhart to Louis Wenz; February 26, 1870; 144 by 125 feet in Union borough.....$800

Stewart Wallace to Lloyd A. Black; March 8, 1870; 14 by 60 feet on Second avenue.....$1,500

Harriet Miller to Wm. Ainsworth; March 15, 1870; partnet of estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, in Union borough.....$630

RESULTED FATALLY.

The Accident at Beaver Falls.

Brief mention was made one day last week of an accident which occurred at Beaver Falls, Pa. A correspondent writing from that place sends us the following additional particulars: On Wednesday morning last as an old gentleman named Samuel Todd, of Hanover, Ohio, was leaving the Erie and Pittsburgh mail train, he was knocked down by a passing freight and run over, crushing one of his legs. He was taken to the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. McCrery Esq., where on the same day Dr. Staunton of New Brighton amputated the leg placing the unfortunate man under the influence of chloroform. He did not recover and at one o'clock on Thursday morning he died. A Coroners inquest held at the Bracken House on Friday, rendered a verdict in substance, that he came to his death through carelessness of the employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wane and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Todd was about seventy-three years of age and was coming to visit his son-in-law.

Our correspondent concludes as follows: "This accident has called the attention of our citizens to the perilous condition of passengers in getting off and on the trains here. They have scarcely time to get off till the freight train starts and these old men and women or children in crossing the track are in danger of being run over. It is hoped that this will be remedied, at least by giving the people ample time to get away from the tracks. This statement does not apply particularly to the Fort Wayne but to other railroads.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held the following inquests:

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

A woman named Isabella Boyd, between forty-six and forty-seven years of age, died on Sunday evening, in the rear of No. 55 Third avenue. Various surmises were afloat as to the cause of her death, and some of these reaching Coroner Clawson, he empanneled a jury and held an inquest. It was in evidence that the deceased had been lying ill since November last with consumption, and that death resulted therefrom. No physician had been called in to see her until she got beyond all earthly power, because of her poverty. She also appears to have been neglected and not furnished with food sufficient to keep her alive. She would eat nothing but dainties, and these could not always be provided for her and she wasted away. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Deceased leaves two or three children. The hovel where she died presented a miserable appearance.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

Hugh Cain was found dead early yesterday morning at his residence, 756 Penn street, in the Twelfth ward. It appears that deceased had been unwell for some time, but neither himself nor his family considered him in any danger. Sunday evening he said he would not go to bed when the rest did, and so staid down stairs. Yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock one of his daughters, on coming down discovered him lying motionless on the floor. At first she thought he was sleeping, but on approaching found him dead and cold. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy. Deceased was fifty-three years of age, and a native of this city.

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the remains of Annie Mack, a female four months old, child of Mollie Collins, who lives with Mollie Oliver, in Virgin alley, Sunday evening, at about ten o'clock, the mother put it to bed, and yesterday morning, at about three, she and Mollie Oliver laid down with it. Between five and six o'clock they awoke, and the little one was dead. It had been well, except that some weeks ago it had convulsions. Dr. G. L. McCook examined the remains, and testified that, in his opinion, death resulted from convulsions, and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

The Shipment of Oil by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A meeting of the Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, at their room in Dalzell's building.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale was called to the chair, and Mr. Brooks acted as Secretary.

The Secretary stated that the meeting had been called to consider the possibility of shipping oil to Baltimore *via* Bellair, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On motion of Arthur Kirk, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and ascertain their rates for shipping oil from Benwood to Baltimore; whether the Company have the facilities for storing oil transferred from this point; and also to advertise for proposals for carrying oil, by steamers, from the refineries to Benwood.

The Chair appointed on said committees Messrs. Stockdale, Kirk, Livingston, Gracey and Brooks.

Some discussion followed an the question of railroad rates.

Mr. Fisher stated that he had had a conference with Mr. McCullough, who had informed him that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had nothing to do with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line, and the speaker thought it probable that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company would name rates from Pittsburgh to Benwood over this line.

Several members stated that the oil could be transported from the refineries to Benwood, by water, at lower rates than those then by rail, and the Committee above named will advertise for proposals accordingly.

The Association then took up, in an informal way, the Omnibus Railroad bill, now before the Legislature, and instructed the Secretary to request our Representatives to forward a copy to the Association, no definite action was taken.

The Association then adjourned.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE COMPANY.

The Charter of Incorporation.

We have before us a copy of the act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Opera House Company. It provides that William Coleman, Thomas M. Carnagie, R. H. Hartley, Thomas B. Hamilton, and William H. Smith, associates, are made a body corporate, with power to purchase and hold any real estate in the city of Pittsburgh, and erect thereon such buildings as they may deem expedient. The capital stock shall be $150,000, in shares of one hundred dollars, with power to increase to $200,000. The company shall also have all the privileges granted to the Union Hall Association of Pottsville, by the act approved March 17, 1865, including exemption of the profits of the corporation as shall appear advisable to the Directors shall be declared and paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at such time and place as may be provided by the by-laws of the said corporation.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Henry Kunle charged Daniel Mike with the larceny of two iron meat hooks of the value of seven dollars. Mike is a butcher of Lawrenceville, and does business at 58 Penn street. Recently he purchased Mike a establishment, and after it had passed into his hands, it is said, Mike carried away the meat hooks from the wall and erected them in his own shop. Information was lodged in order to receive Kunle. A warrant has been issued.

A WEST PITTSBURGH ROW.

John Whalen came before Mayor Brush yesterday and charged John Doran with assault and battery and surety of the peace, alleging that the accused struck and abused him, and then threatened to kill him. Further violence. Arrested and held for a hearing.

LARCENY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Dennis Mallen lodged complaint against Charles H. Simmons, James Archibald, John Brown, Thomas Dowling and Amos Maitland for larceny. It seems that Simmons lives in a house in Cherry alley, owned by Mr. Mullen. Recently he got in arrears with his rent and the landlord sued out a warrant for its collection. Officer Thomas O'Connor made levy on the household goods, and locked them up preparatory to offering them for sale. While in this condition, it is alleged, Simmons et. al. forced an entrance into the house and carried off the goods. Officer Hicks took the warrants and in a short time the defendants were in custody. The goods were found secreted in a house on Forliesh street, Seventeenth ward, and conveyed to the Mayors Office. Simmons gave bail, and the others were sent to jail for a hearing.

CROSS SUITS.

Frederick Mannass brought suit against Adam Hoffman, on Saturday last, for assault and battery. He alleged that the accused attacked his minor son and struck him on the ear, thereby causing him severe pain. He also acted in a disorderly and unbecoming manner. Hoffman was arrested, when he preferred a cross suit for assault against Mannass. According to the information of Hoffman, Mannass called him a liar and qualified the word in such a way as to make him out two different kinds of a liar, both parties gave bail for their appearance at Court.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Donald A. Schrecenghost preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mary and Maggie Collins, alleging that defendants had thrown dirty water on a lady named Mrs. Wagner and three of her children. The accused were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Mary Collins preferred a cross charge of assault against Mrs. Hettie Schreceughost, alleging that defendant had struck her across the face with a poker. A warrant was issued.

POOR SECURITY.

John Frauenholtz made an information alleging that Daniel McGinnis became security in a case against Thomas Rogers, representing that he owned real estate to the value of $99, whereas it appeared that the said real estate was not the owner of that amount of real estate. Warrant issued.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

P. Blum, of Bloomfield, made an information charging that D. O. White came to his store in Bloomfield and bought a grocery bill of $17 76, with a note on the Maple Glenn Coal Company. Subsequently as deponent alleges, defendant obtained possession of the note representing that he would get it cashed, but deponent believed that he forged the endorsement. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

SATURDAY NIGHT FIGHT.

Robert Johnson and James Harrison became involved in a fight in a St. Clair street saloon on Saturday evening last. As a result Johnson preferred a charge of assault and battery against Harrison. At a hearing yesterday morning the case was settled.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

DISORDERLY.

Frank Murphy and Sarah Wagner had a hearing Saturday evening on charges of acting disorderly in various saloons on Penn avenue, in the Twelfth ward. The cases were settled on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

TEETH BROKEN.

Catharine Kelley alleged that Jerry Hernley attacked her on Etna street, in the Ninth ward, knocked her down and broke a piece of her teeth. A warrant was issued for the alleged breaker of teeth.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

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ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

P. Blum, of Bloomfield, made an information charging that D. O. White came to his store in Bloomfield and bought a grocery bill of $17 76, with a note on the Maple Glenn Coal Company. Subsequently as deponent alleges, defendant obtained possession of the note representing that he would get it cashed, but deponent believed that he forged the endorsement. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

SATURDAY NIGHT FIGHT.

Robert Johnson and James Harrison became involved in a fight in a St. Clair street saloon on Saturday evening last. As a result Johnson preferred a charge of assault and battery against Harrison. At a hearing yesterday morning the case was settled.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

DISORDERLY.

Frank Murphy and Sarah Wagner had a hearing Saturday evening on charges of acting disorderly in various saloons on Penn avenue, in the Twelfth ward. The cases were settled on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

TEETH BROKEN.

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